

The Press and Banner.

BY HUGH WILSON.

ABBEVILLE, S. C.

Published every Wednesday at \$2 a year in advance.

Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1901.

Death of Mrs. Harrison.

After a long illness Mrs. Edna Tusten Harrison died today evening, February 25, 1901, at six o'clock. She was the beloved wife of Dr. F. E. Harrison of this city.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon Dr. J. Lowrie Wilson conducted the funeral services which were held in the Presbyterian Church.

The following named gentlemen acted as pall-bearers:

F. B. Gary, W. N. Graydon, D. C. Brown, J. Allen Smith, D. R. Mitchell, Amos B. Morse.

Honorary Pall-bearers—Dr. S. G. Thomson, P. B. Speed, Wyatt Alken, J. C. Ellis.

Among other relatives and friends who came from a distance were Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Harrison of Rock Hill, Thos. P. Cochran, Esq., Miss Hanna Perrin, Mrs. J. S. Cochran of Greenville, Mrs. Harrison of Milway, Thos. B. Lee, Miss Lee of Greenville.

A great multitude of sorrowing friends and kindred assembled on that occasion and the air was laden with the grief of all.

One notable absence, however, was that of Mrs. Tusten, mother of the deceased, who had so long and so tenderly watched over her daughter, that physical exertion, together with anxiety of mind and heart, laid her on a sick bed. Several days ago her strength was so exhausted that she was compelled to lie down, and she has not since been able to rise, even when the form of her beloved and devoted daughter was to be laid to rest.

Mrs. Harrison's death was indeed a sad one. She was young and handsome, bright and cheerful. Loving to many a heart, she was the queen of a happy household—the very heart of a loving husband, and the center figure in a large circle of devoted kindred. In her long-continued illness every heart in this community was drawn to her, and in her behalf many a fervent prayer went to the Throne of Grace. She lingered so long, that—

even after her life had been despaired of, she recovered, and many a heart said that after so brave a struggle she surely would get well. But medical skill and the tender care of loving hearts were unavailing. They were powerless to stay the unrelenting hand of the inexorable enemy, and Death claimed her as his victim.

Legislative Sins.

It is amusing to note the righteous indignation of some of the newspapers at Legislative sins, namely: the vote on the free-pass law; the failure to re-district the State; the failure to enact a law forbidding needy children to work in cotton mills.

One brother nearly goes into spasms about free passes—a matter too insignificant to receive a moment's attention.

The Congressional districts of the State are just as they have been for years. We see no particular necessity for a change at this particular instant, though it might be well to make new lines. If it was proper to enact the existing law, there certainly is no scandal in allowing it to stand, and there is no public demand for arranging the districts so as to give Columbia, Spartanburg and Greenville a separate representative each.

The Legislature showed its good sense in not interfering with the children of poor people. While it may be true that the cotton mill industry needs some check in this State, yet it cannot be denied that parents are the proper custodians of their own children. To take charge of poor children and to regulate their childish sports or their more serious work of earning bread, would be paternalism indeed.

Upon the whole, the Press and Banner is inclined to think the Legislature was a very good one. The greatest mistake, from our standpoint, was the voting away of \$50,000 for the Indian Show, our share of which was probably \$12,500. The people of this county are ill able to pay so large a bonus to a Charleston enterprise.

Significant.

The letter from "X" is a pointer, and an expression which we are not inclined to be repudiated by everybody in this State because he votes in the Senate for the best interests of the country, we are inclined to think that he is mistaken. McLaughlin is not without supporters and defenders, and it will be a shrewd politician who can out him from his seat in the Senate. Appeals against the progress of the country in the building of manufactures, or for increasing the country, or for extending the borders of the country, will not avail. The moss backs which have been and are standing in the way of progress may find that attacks on McLaughlin will react, and be a bar to their own advancement.

The people may recognize the recent effort of members of the Legislature to abridge the rights of the poor man to control his own children as an attack on him. But whether they do or not, they will likely stand to him in such numbers as to make it exceedingly interesting to the man who tries to beat McLaughlin back to a seat in the United States Senate.

Mr. Tillman is attempting too much when he intercedes with the Legislature to pass condemnatory resolutions of his colleague. Hampton long ago gave great offense by a much less over-assertive and more easily resisted it. It may be that this is so completely Tillman's lead that he can dictate to us who shall be McLaughlin's successor, but we hardly think so.

The Cuban Matter.

The act of Congress in defining the relations of Cuba to the United States is liberal and must be satisfactory to the American public as well as to the people of the island. But the United States would not be true to itself and to Cuba if it left a condition which made it possible for a recurrence of the recent bloody scenes on the island. The people need a stable government in which they may have confidence, and under the terms which the United States offers to guarantee that sort of a government no restrictions are placed on the people or the government itself, except wherein its own safety is imperiled.

The war with Spain would have been fought in vain if the people were allowed the right to make entangling alliances with foreign countries, which might result in involving the United States in another war.

To make the guarantee of a good government effective it is necessary that controlling stations be had on the island, and that the United States carry with them the right to protect them, and the right to protect them, and the right to keep soldiers there, and to make fortifications.

If we are to judge from the efforts which Charleston has made to have a naval station established in that city, there can be no evil in the presence of American soldiers on the land which they are to protect. They are a menace to the people, but a protection to the country.

Of course when the present agitation has been settled the people of Cuba will recognize the benefits of annexation, and in the course of time they will become as much a part of the United States as any other section over which the flag floats. On account of her proximity and the tariff duties Cuba cannot afford to stay out of the Union.

Editorial Change.

Mr. W. H. Wallace has resigned his editorial work on the Greenville News, and will return to Newberry. He makes the change because his physician recommends a discontinuance of night work.

Mr. J. A. Moroso, Jr., is now editor of the Greenville News. He is the son of one of the best newspaper men that South Carolina ever had. Mr. Moroso has received from his daily brethren a most hearty welcome into the ranks, and from his recent utterance on child labor in cotton mills, we feel safe in saying that he is right on at least one question now before the South Carolina public.

County Fair.

Our Due West correspondent urges the proposed County Fair. It would no doubt be a good thing. If the people from a distance will come to Abbeville they will be dependent upon the fair to do for them. But Abbeville cannot make a fair without the concurrence or help of her neighbors. Let the people speak out, and a united effort will be made.

FOR PATRIOTIC SERVICES.

The State of South Carolina Gives a Pension to These Soldiers, and to the Widows of Other Soldiers.

J. M. Carlisle, Bordeaux.
W. R. McCann, Mt. Carmel.
L. S. Trull, Abbeville.
H. K. Burdette, Washington.
J. P. Palmer, McCormick.
B. C. Watkins, McCormick.
J. B. Wilson, Abbeville.
E. H. Speer, Monterey.
J. F. Williams, McCormick.
H. M. Clark, Abbeville.
H. K. Burdette, Washington.
Thos. B. Greenwell, Abbeville.
J. W. West, Abbeville.
J. C. Curry, Abbeville.
J. V. Schroder, Abbeville.
J. M. Whitely, Abbeville.
J. A. Bass, Abbeville.
Maudie Bots, Abbeville.
Mary Cochran, Abbeville.
Mary A. Danahy, Abbeville.
Sarah A. Fisher, Abbeville.
Frances, Abbeville.
Mary E. Patterson, Abbeville.
S. A. Scott, Abbeville.
Sarah Watkins, Abbeville.
J. M. Whitely, Abbeville.
David H. Vaughn, Mt. Carmel.
C. J. Derrault, Mt. Carmel.
H. K. Burdette, Washington.
Mary E. Palmer, Mt. Carmel.
M. C. Brown, McCormick.
J. C. Curry, Abbeville.
Jesse Holcomb, McCormick.
F. E. Williams, McCormick.
J. Videman, McCormick.
S. B. Wideman, McCormick.
Ann Bowman, McCormick.
Louisa Dillshaw, McCormick.
Louisa Fendly, McCormick.
Jane Ford, McCormick.
H. K. Burdette, Washington.
S. H. Trull, McCormick.
Susan Watkins, McCormick.
J. B. Campbell, Abbeville.
Wade Etheridge, Abbeville.
J. D. Hall, Abbeville.
J. M. Whitely, Abbeville.
J. L. Miner, Abbeville.
J. M. Whitely, Abbeville.
B. W. Williams, Abbeville.
Sarah Ashley, Abbeville.
Elizabeth Bower, Abbeville.
Alice E. Campbell, Abbeville.
Jane Ferguson, Abbeville.
Sarah Flindley, Abbeville.
Elizabeth Hill, Abbeville.
Samantha Morrison, Abbeville.
L. G. Patterson, Abbeville.
Elizabeth Taylor, Abbeville.
Catherine Taylor, Abbeville.
Lewin Taylor, Abbeville.
E. C. Talley, Abbeville.
Sarah Ashby, Abbeville.
Sarah Flindley, Abbeville.
Elizabeth Hill, Abbeville.
Samantha Morrison, Abbeville.
L. G. Patterson, Abbeville.
Elizabeth Taylor, Abbeville.
Catherine Taylor, Abbeville.
Lewin Taylor, Abbeville.
E. C. Talley, Abbeville.
Sarah Ashby, Abbeville.
Sarah Flindley, Abbeville.
Elizabeth Hill, Abbeville.
Samantha Morrison, Abbeville.
L. G. Patterson, Abbeville.
Elizabeth Taylor, Abbeville.
Catherine Taylor, Abbeville.
Lewin Taylor, Abbeville.
E. C. Talley, Abbeville.

COLLEGE CHIMES.

Good Things from a Good Town—The Need of a County Fair.

Due West, S. C., Feb. 25, 1901.
Acting Sheriff Golga spent Sabbath in Due West with his family.

Capt. G. N. Nickles, the energetic Supervisor of Abbeville County, is endeavoring to hire a number of convicts from the State penitentiary authorities to assist in the county work.

From Capt. Nickles we learn that Mr. Richard Soudy and Mr. Sam Wakefield have been appointed members of the County Board of Health, and are full of energy, and will no doubt prove valuable aides to the County Supervisor in the responsible work kindred to them.

The body of Mr. Thomas Williams passed through Due West last Thursday on the way from Greenville to Little Mountain Church, where his remains were buried in the presence of a large number of friends of the family. The circumstances leading to the death of Mr. Williams were most unfortunate, and in the sad providence of the hands doing his work.

Mrs. Margaret Keesley, mother of Mrs. Eliza Callahan, a level-headed, went to her old home in Pickens County a few days ago. She had been making her home with her daughter for the past three years. On the 11th of January, Mrs. Keesley was one hundred years of age. She made the trip to Pickens in a buggy, a drive of fifty miles, and was no worse for the trip.

Mrs. Mary Smith of Laurens County visited Mrs. J. A. Moroso, Jr. at Greenville, S. C. Mrs. Smith was once a pupil of the Female College at this place, but has not been in Due West for a good many years.

Mr. Ramsey and family from Pickens County are making their home with Mrs. Eliza Callahan at Level Road.

Mr. Winbush has gone to Columbia where he has a good job at the carpenter trade. He is a native of the State, and is now in Va., where he is playing the trade of a carpenter.

Mr. John Henry Hagan is now in the mining region of Pennsylvania. He writes that wages are good in that section, from \$1.40 to \$1.50 a day. He is now in the coal mines, and is doing well.

A letter received here last week announced that the late Judge Samuel A. Bonner, who died at Greensburg, Indiana, Judge Bonner visited Due West some years ago, and will be remembered by friends of the family at this place.

Mr. Patton Kennedy recently bought two hundred and fifty acres of land in the State of Georgia. He is keeping on adding to his real estate. He will soon be one of the big land owners in this section of the State.

Four hundred and fifty tons of coal were engaged to haul fertilizers last Saturday. The snow was light and dry, and the students had an enjoyable time snow-balling anybody and everybody that came in their way.

Dr. W. L. Presley writes that he preached in the Methodist Church at Abbeville, S. C., Sabbath, Feb. 17th. In the afternoon of the same day Rev. N. E. Presley preached in Spanish. He has seen corn down there that was knee high.

Mr. David L. Presley, the popular teller of the Due West news, has the grippe. His friends hope to see him out in a day or two.

Mr. E. A. Hanson of the Seminary returned from Charlotte Saturday. He was in charge of the Thursday of this week will be observed as the day of prayer for colleges. Services will be held in the A. E. Church at 11 a. m., and the sermon will be preached by Rev. J. A. Bonner of the Baptist Church.

Miss Lucetta Brennan, a local woman, was home at Seneca, spent last week with her sisters, Miss Lou Drennan and Mrs. Samuel Agnew.

Mr. Samuel Agnew was in Spartanburg on business for a day or two last week. About the first of March, Agnew and Mr. Samuel Johnston begin business at Woodruff. They report Woodruff as being a good business place, and the town surrounded by a farming country.

Mr. Paul Presley came home from Clover to attend the Martha Washington party Friday night.

Rev. D. G. Phillips and family visited Dr. Williams' family last week, and attended the reception given in honor of George and Martha Washington.

Mr. Marion Bell has been suffering with grippe for several days.

J. E. Vane and wife who are teaching the colored school in the suburbs of Due West, near the Methodist Church, have enrolled one hundred and twenty-six pupils. Charles Ellis and Nina Lindsay, who are teaching the school at the Presbyterian Church, they have enrolled one hundred and thirty pupils. Both of these schools are doing good work.

Mr. Ben Kay of Lowndesville made a hurried visit to Due West a few days ago.

Mr. John Grant of Abbeville was in Due West for the first time last week.

Push along the county fair, Mr. Editor. It is just the thing Abbeville County needs, and it will do more to develop the interests of the county than anything else. The people at Abbeville should take an interest in it.

This matter. The people throughout the county should put their shoulders to the wheel and make it a success. It will bring two thousand people to the city when the gates are open.

Mr. W. M. Wheeler, the photographer, left Due West Saturday afternoon after doing a good week's business.

Mr. W. H. D. Agnew, whose home is now at the National Capital, spent a few days with his father and mother last week. He seems to agree with him.

Mr. Allen Caldwell is travelling in Maryland, and later will work up Delaware and New Jersey.

Rev. Lewis Hickman, of Virginia, visited friends here last week. He is a happy man. Wednesday, February 22nd, he was married to Miss Carrie Hood, of N. C. He has won the heart of a most excellent young lady, and his bride is a most excellent young lady.

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CUBA'S INDEPENDENCE.

Resolution Introduced Which Will Allow President to Free Cuba—The United States Will Buy or Lease Coasting Stations on Island, and See That Its Cities are Cleaned.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Senator Charles Connally, chairman of the committee on relations with Cuba, today reported favorably on the amendment to the army appropriation bill, providing for the adjustment of the Cuban situation. The amendment was pronounced acceptable to Mr. Teller. The amendment was proposed to avoid the necessity of an extra session of congress, and after reciting the Teller resolution, it promising Cuban independence, authorizes the president "to leave the government and control of Cuba to the people" so soon as the government shall have been established under the constitution, which shall define the future relations of the United States with Cuba, as follows:

"First—Not to enter into any treaty which will tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor allow any foreign power to obtain a lodgment in Cuba.

"Second—That Cuba is not to contract any public debt, the interest on which cannot be defrayed from the current receipts of the government.

"Third—Cuba is to consent to the United States' exercise of the right to preserve Cuban independence and to maintain a government adequate to protect the life, property and liberty and to discharge all obligations with respect to Cuba which were imposed by the Paris treaty, or the United States, which are now to be assumed by Cuba.

"Fourth—All lawful rights acquired under the military occupancy are to be maintained and protected.

"Fifth—Cuba is to execute immediately plans for the sanitation of the cities of the island.

"Sixth—The title to the Isle of Pines is to be left to future adjustment by a treaty.

"Seventh—Cuba is to sell or lease sufficient lands to the United States for coaling or naval stations.

"Eighth—Cuba is to embody the foregoing provisions in a permanent treaty with the United States of America."

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A FREAK OF NATURE.

MONTANA'S PUZZLING AND CONTRADICTIONARY WELL.

In the Summer Its Water Freezes and in the Winter the Ice Melts and the Water Becomes Warm—A Mysterious Current of Air.

Seven miles to the north and a little to the east of the Cheyenne agency in Custer county, Mon., is a well filled with ice that excites much curiosity among the ranchers and cattlemen of that section. Even cowboy who visits the well has much to tell and invariably advances his own explanation.

Many ingenious theories are given which tend to indicate that mankind of all degrees of scientific knowledge put forth an effort to find the origin of things. However, they all agree that the ice forms in the well during the summer and that it actually thaws during the winter. This apparent contradiction of the natural laws that govern the outside world has carried the fame of this well for miles around and people have traveled great distances to witness the formation of ice during the hot weather of July.

This well is within a few hundred feet of the summit of Little Wolf mountain, on the north slope, at the very beginning of Grand creek, which empties into Rosebud eight miles from where the Rosebud joins the Yellowstone river. This portion of the mountain is covered with a growth of tall pines.

Fourteen years ago three men prospecting for silver, mistaking certain colors in the rocks, began sinking a shaft. At 15 feet it was discovered that the water was cold and had increased so rapidly that they were thoroughly frightened. They could feel currents of cold air rushing up from the crevices in the rock. They imagined they were digging into some mysterious underground cavern. They had heard just enough of wonderful adventures of digging into caves and underground lakes, and being along in this wilderness, where the very stillness permitted the ears to hear and the mind to imagine all manner of grotesque powers hid beneath the rock, so thoroughly filled them with fear of impending danger that they abandoned the work which has since gained such renown.

The summits of Little Wolf mountains are covered with scoria, which has all the appearance and texture of a good grade of tiling. It is usually red, but varies in color through all the shades down to black. These varying colors give the beautiful tints to the thousands of buttes throughout the bad lands. In comparatively recent geological times vast beds of lignite coal were formed over the eastern half of Montana, and extended into western Dakota. The burning of these beds of coal was the beginning of the bad land formation. The fine deposits of clay above the coal were burned as brick are burned in a kiln and formed the scoria. Where the heat was greater and rock and sand were present it melted and mixed with the coal and ash, forming a large lava flow, which has all the appearance of a lava flow. As the lava burned out from beneath the clay, now baked into scoria and melted into clinders, it broke into small divisions and fell promiscuously down into the pits thus formed. Volcanic ash is found scattered over the Little Wolf mountains and the eastern portion of Montana. It must have been the result of volcanic eruptions in the Rocky mountains, as there are no indications of any volcanic action in the vicinity of the ice well. The Little Wolf mountains are merely a rough range of buttes apparently of the same origin as all the bad land buttes. Their summits, towering above all the other buttes, have given them the name of mountains, but they are only of slightly over 4,000 feet altitude. If ice were to be put into the well during the winter, it would keep throughout the summer nearly as well as if stored away in ordinary icehouses. By chance nature has formed almost the identical conditions that man has made use of to preserve ice throughout the hot weather. The shaft is the cavity in which to store the ice. The volcanic ash, filling into the open space between the loosely piled rock, serves the purpose of sawdust in keeping out the warm drafts of air. The altitude and the north slope are favorable to the preservation of the ice. Tall, dense forest prevents the heating of the surface rock by the rays of the sun. The rocky crevices are too porous for the water to soak up, so to speak, from beneath. The facts are that in many places near the tops of the buttes, on the sides where the rocks have fallen loosely together, they are perfectly dry for many feet below the surface, being moistened by the winter snow and rain as it falls, and the perfect insulation of the lava during the winter the well is nearly filled with snow. Enough water from the early spring rains finds its way through between the rocks to mix with the snow and freeze into one solid mass of ice. The ice in the well is formed by the cold of the winter season, but does not begin to form sometimes till the winter is half gone.

In turn, it is melted by the heat of the summer, but does not begin to melt until the summer is half over. In the early part of the summer it is still freezing in the well, and during the first half of the winter it is still melting. The well acts as a refrigerator. It receives the heat slowly and then gives it out as early as possible. The earth received and gave off heat readily, the hottest weather would be in June and the coldest in December—in fact, the seasons follow nearly a month behind the sun.

It is a fact that if on a hot day you walk rapidly into the cave to where the ice is, you feel as though a strong current of cold air were blowing against your face. The sensation is so decidedly real that it requires careful demonstration to prove to the contrary, and even then it almost seems as though the demonstration has been a mistake. It can be easily tested by using smoke, or better still, a rather heavy colored glass. Again, if one should stand without the entrance to the cave on a very warm day near enough to feel any draft that may be stirring, none can be felt coming from the cave. If one should stand directly above the ice well on a hot, still day, even putting the face down to the very opening into the well, no upward draft of cool air can be felt, but go down into the well and one would state positively that there was an upward draft of extremely cold air.—Boston Advertiser.

Effect of Water on Teeth.

Herr Rese has collected statistics in Bavaria and Herr Forberg in Sweden which tend to prove that the water we drink has an important influence on the teeth. Caries, or decay in teeth, is less common where the water is "hard" owing to the presence of chalk and magnesium salts. The harder the water the better the teeth. Probably the presence of lime in the water benefits the bones in general.

If you would please men, please God.

God hath a great share in a little house.

The Golden Rule is the first precept of all true prosperity.

This new year should be better than any we have known.

To be trusted is to be a greater compliment than to be loved.

The consciousness of duty done gives us music at midnight.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT

February Term, 1901.

To his Honor the presiding Judge:

The Grand Jury have to present the following report:

We have passed upon all bills handed us by the Solicitor.

We have examined the record of the bonds of the county officers, and find them good and sufficient.

We have examined the Jail and find the building proper in good condition, the kitchen and cabin need a new cover and we recommend that this be done at once.

The poor are well cared for and with a few needed repairs on the buildings at the poor house everything there would be in admirable condition. No provision has been made for the proper care of the farming implements, wagons, &c., as recommended by our predecessors.

The evident decrease of crime in our County is a subject of congratulation.

Report on all public officers will be made at the next term of the Court.